

Anderson Intelligencer

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1901.

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1/4 Off.

\$1.00 FOR 75c.

1/4 Off.

That is exactly what we are giving in merchandise to our customers during this Twenty-five Per Cent Discount Sale. If you will but stop to consider that our clothes at regular prices are always the lowest in price, you will readily see that this sale means more to you than a casual glance would indicate. If we were offering you old goods or clothing hastily put together for bargain purposes, then such a reduction would mean nothing to the economical buyer. But when you can purchase High Grade Standard Clothing at an actual saving of one-fourth, then you are really getting one dollar for seventy-five cents. This makes our—

- \$ 5.00 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, \$3.75.
- 7.50 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 5.63.
- 10.00 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 7.50.
- 12.50 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 9.38.
- 15.00 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 11.25.

Leave one-fourth of what you expected to pay at home, the balance will pay for the goods. This sale includes all of our clothing on hand. Nothing reserved. We always do as we advertise, and our patrons know it. Better hurry.

B. O. Evans & Co.,
THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.
WHITE FRONT.

DON'T RISK IT!



When you are buying a vehicle that life depends on at times, buy a good one. If you don't know what maker to choose from, buy from a reliable dealer whose word is his reputation. I have a splendid assortment of light-speeding

WAGONS, FAMILY CARRIAGES, FANCY TRAPS,

And are made by the best manufacturers, at prices that will surprise you.

Come to see me. **JOS. J. FRETWELL.**

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE HOLIDAY GOODS

Now being shown by the Evans' Pharmacy. All kinds, all prices.

Huyler's Candies--Fresh.

Get the first look and you will find what you want.

EVANS' PHARMACY.

E. G. EVANS, JR., & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs and Medicines, Pendleton, S. C.

THE PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
Is of the utmost importance to every drug store. It should be presided over by a thoroughly competent man, and only the best and freshest goods dispensed. Quality and ability in the Prescription Department are of the greatest importance. They instill confidence in the patient and excite the admiration of your Physicians. DR. R. B. BAY is not only an experienced Prescription man, but also an up-to-date Physician, and is doubly safe in case of an error. He has full charge of our Prescription Department. Send your Prescriptions to us.
E. G. EVANS, JR. & CO.,
Masonic Building, Pendleton, S. C.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1900.

The fact is generally known that both River and Harbor and Public Building bills represent an organized system of loot whereby the surplus in the Treasury can be distributed. It is not so widely known, however, that they represent loot for the especial benefit of the members of the committees that report them. These two committees are the most sought after in all Congress, places on them being preferred by most members to those on Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, or even Appropriations, great and influential as these are. The reason, of course, is that their members are enabled to look after the interests of their districts and make themselves solid with their constituents thereby. The fact that they do this was brought out in the House this week in a speech by Representative Cushman, of Washington, who was disgruntled because he could not get an appropriation he desired for his own district. He showed by means of a huge map that the River and Harbor bill as reported to the House, allotted \$83,956,656, to the seventeen States having members on the Committee reporting it, \$8,340,557 to eighteen other States, and nothing at all to the remainder. In addition \$12,440,000 is appropriated for the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and for surveys that cannot be charged to any State in particular. No analysis has yet been made of the Public Building bill, as that has not yet been reported to the House and its terms are not yet certain. If the plan of last year is followed most of the money awarded will go to States having members on the Committee.

The parcels post system has now gone into effect between the United States and New Zealand, and the United States and Venezuela. A person can send by mail a package of merchandise from Washington to New Zealand or Venezuela weighing 11 pounds, at 12 cents a pound. But if he wishes to send a similar package to New York or San Francisco the government will not undertake the job. It must go by express. The government also undertakes to carry packages weighing as much as 11 pounds to Honduras, the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Germany, Trinidad, and various other places at 12 cents a pound. Even to this, the express companies object, maintaining that the Postmaster General has no authority to make a foreign parcels post contract which allows foreigners to send eleven pound packages through United States mails, while citizens of this country may mail domestic packages weighing four pounds only. For that reason they demand that the contract be abrogated. The Postmaster General very properly refuses to do anything of the kind and the swaggering express companies threaten to take the matter before Congress and compel him to do so. The express companies of this country seem to be the most offensive and impudent of all the common carriers. Entrenched as they are in the House and Senate they may actually attempt to pass a law of Congress that will prevent the Postmaster General making international agreements, lest by experience the people of the United States become aware of the cheapness and efficiency of the service and demand it at home, but they will probably fail. There have been uncounted proofs of Republican subservience to monopolistic demands, but not even a Republican Congress is likely to allow Senator Platt and his associates of the express business to dictate postal regulations for the benefit of half a dozen corporations.

A most peculiar case is pending in the Senate, in the nomination of James S. Harlan, of Illinois, to be Attorney General of Porto Rico, without the approval of the Illinois Senators and without their endorsements having been asked nor received. It is thought most unfortunate that the nomination should have been made at this time. Mr. Harlan is the son of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, before which the Porto Rican cases are now being argued. Of course, no one imagines that Justice Harlan would think of changing his convictions as to the powers of the government for such a miserable thing as a fat office in Porto Rico (which would probably go out of existence if the government's contention should be overruled), but, at the same time, it is generally regretted that anything even suggesting a bargain and sale on the part of a member of the Court should come up at this critical time when, as nearly as can be guessed, the support of only one additional justice is necessary to sustain the position of the government.

For some time past statements have appeared asserting that Senator Hanna had predicted an extra session of Congress unless the ship subsidy bill was passed during the present session. These statements have, however, been anonymous and indefinite. It can now be stated positively that Senator Hanna has announced to Senator Clay, of Georgia, that "unless those who are opposed to the shipping bill will permit a vote upon it during the present session of Congress an extra session will be called to consider the measure." Senator Hanna's intimation of an extra session unless his pet measure is voted

upon before the 4th of March has, it is said, had the effect of solidifying the opposition to the subsidy bill. The Democrats are now especially anxious to see the President call an extra session for this purpose, and they have organized an opposition which will, they claim, prevent the measure from coming to a vote. The opinion, however, is freely expressed that Mr. Hanna's statement is merely a bluff and that the President will not venture to call any session for the purpose.

A Reported Great Discovery.

One of the most fatal and most dreaded of all diseases is consumption and if Dr. Hoff, of Austria, has really found a cure for it, as he so confidently announces, he has conferred a great boon upon mankind.

He is convinced after long investigation and practical experiments that his remedy grants and upon its efficacy bases his professional reputation.

He is convinced after long investigation and practical experiments that his remedy will effect a cure in any case of consumption which is taken in time. The Hoff cure is not a serum, but a mixture of ordinary drugs that can be found in any drug store.

The formula given by Dr. Hoff is as follows:

"One part of arsenic acid, two parts of carbonate of potash, three of cinchonic acid, five of distilled water; heat until a perfect solution is obtained, then add twenty-five parts of cognac and three parts of extract of opium which has been dissolved in twenty five parts of water and filtered. Of this mixture there are to be taken at first six drops after dinner and supper, and the dose is to be gradually increased to twenty-two drops."

Dr. Hoff declares that he has tried his consumption cure on 200 cases and says:

"Incipient cases were quickly cured and those in an advanced stage were greatly improved."

Appetite and weight of patients increased steadily; the fever became lower; night sweats, insomnia and asthmatic symptoms lessened; the cough decreased and the rattle stopped. The duration of the treatment depends mainly on the condition of the patient. Mild cases may be cured in two months; severe ones may require two years. One of Dr. Hoff's own patients "had cavities in his lungs large enough for the insertion of a fist, yet a cure was effected in about two years."

The established reputation and high character of Dr. Hoff cause his statement of the results of his experiments with his consumption cure to be received with confidence and arouse strong hopes that a more successful method of treating the disease than any hitherto tried has been discovered. —Atlanta Journal.

The Confederate Reunion.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1900.

General Orders No. 249.
1. The general commanding announces, the department commanders concurring, that on account of the urgent request and insistence of our "our host," the next annual meeting and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, which is to be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., will take place on May 28th, 29th and 30th, 1901—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

2. With pride the general commanding also announces that 1,300 camps have now joined the association, and applications received at these headquarters for papers for over 100 more. He urges veterans everywhere to send to these headquarters for organization papers, for camps, and join this association, so as to assist in carrying out its benevolent, praiseworthy and patriotic objects.

By order of: **John B. Gordon,**
General Commanding.
Geo. Moorman,
Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Mexicans to Grow Cotton.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 5.—Mr. E. S. Reid, of the Heath-Reid Jobbing and Commission Company, has started for Monterey, Mexico, for the purpose of instructing Mexican farmers in the art of cultivating cotton according to the most improved methods.

In the section which he will visit cotton is planted in the latter part of January, or nearly three months earlier than in this country.

For the last five years Mr. Reid's firm has been shipping cotton seed to the Mexican planters and they have written many letters asking instructions as to cotton growing.

As the easiest way to solve the problem, Mr. Reid will remain in Mexico several weeks with a view to imparting practical knowledge.

The Mexican government, by the way, exercises its good offices for the protection of the cotton planters. If they raise enough cotton to supply the Mexican mills the government imposes a duty of 5 per cent on all imported cotton, but if the cotton crop falls short and it is necessary to bring foreign cotton across the line the government removes the duty.

—Hon. Ellis G. Graydon, of Abbeville, is announced as a candidate for Judge Townsend's place.

STATE NEWS.

— Charleston has won the naval station. Port Royal loses.

— There are 16 young lady students in the South Carolina College.

— A jail to cost \$8,300 is to be built for Kershaw county at Camden.

— C. M. Calhoun, of Greenwood, is writing a history of Butler's Brigade.

— The naval board has recommended the removal of the station now at Port Royal to Charleston.

— The 19th of January, which is the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is a legal holiday in South Carolina.

— Geo. S. McCravy, the retiring sheriff of Laurens county, has been appointed a dispensary inspector at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

— J. M. Brawley, a prominent citizen of Chester, died suddenly a few days ago at the home of his brother, Judge Brawley, Charleston.

— Congressman Falbert, on account of ill health, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence from Congress and is now at his home in Parkville.

— They have no mercy on chicken thieves in Union. The mayor recently sentenced a darkey 120 days on the chain gang for stealing seventeen fowls.

— The figures indicate that the penitentiary under the capable management of Capt. D. J. Griffith will make perhaps the best showing of the State institutions.

— George R. Webb, of Aiken, is the first to go from a cotton mill to the legislature. He was once an operative in the Langley mill and is an enthusiastic labor man.

— Announcement is made that the South Carolina International Sunday School convention for the year 1901 will be held in the city of Newberry, Feb. 25-27 inclusive.

— While an unknown tramp was painting the standpipe at Chester the iron hook which held him straightened and he fell a hundred feet. He gasped a few times and died.

— It will be interesting to know that the pension roll of the State shows that there are 7,707 pensioners on the rolls. Of this number 4,575 are old soldiers and 3,132 are the widows of veterans.

— There seems to be a strong feeling throughout the State that there is more genuineness, intelligence and statesmanship in the present general assembly than there has been in this body for at least ten years.

— William L. Trenholm, a prominent South Carolinian, who was comptroller of the treasury during Cleveland's first administration, and since held several high public offices died last Friday in New York city.

— Car-Inspector Ozeman of the Southern shops in Columbia knocked Foreman Overton down the other day and beat him nearly to death with a hammer. The foreman it seems had reproved the inspector for neglecting his business.

— The Hon. P. B. Mayson, member of the House from Edgefield, will, at the present session of the legislature, introduce a bill looking to a discontinuance of the present system of public road working in the State, and a substitution therefor of the contract system which obtains in many of the States, and some of the counties in this State.

— The Dorchester Democrat tells of the horrible death of the three-year-old son of Mr. K. N. Headden of Harleyville during Christmas week. The little fellow got hold of a half pint of whiskey and turpentine mixed and drank it. The draught caused convulsions and paralysis and the little boy died in great agony.

— The Kingstree dispenser has been arrested and it is said that the detectives have worked up a strong case against him. It appears that he was drinking the day before the alleged robbery and was said to have boasted of having \$2,000 in his pockets. It turns out that his shortage will be \$2,500 instead of \$1,800 which he claims was taken from him.

— The Cherokee Iron company has been chartered. The object is to develop iron mines in Cherokee and to mine and ship the ore. This may be the pioneer of a new industrial development in that section of the State. Iron mines were once in operation in the upper part of the State, and the name "old iron district" still clings to it, though no mines are now in operation. The capital stock of the company is to be \$30,000.

— In the present general assembly as members are Messrs. Aldrich, Austin and Sheppard who were members of the Wallace house in 1870, during the reconstruction period. Gen. Hemphill, who is the present clerk of the senate, is the only other person of the present body who was a member of the famous Wallace house. Most of the members of that "house" have died in the last decade. It was a historic organization.

— Deputy Marshal W. B. A. Corbin, of Walhalla, was assaulted at his own home a few nights ago by several men. He was badly wounded. It is believed that one object in going to Mr. Corbin's was to seize mules which he had captured some time ago and which are to be sold. Planks had been torn from the rear end of his barn and some one had entered it but had not succeeded in reaching the stalls where the mules were kept. Blood hounds were brought from Clemson College but nobody was caught.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

— Late statistics show that Michigan now leads the world in the production of beans.

— E. St. John the active head of the Seaboard Air Line has resigned. It is said that he will go to another road.

— Galveston has expended two and a quarter millions of dollars in new buildings since the storm in September.

— The orphan asylum at Rochester, N. Y., was burned down recently, and more than thirty people perished in the flames.

— Near Lancaster, Ky., buzzards are attacking live sheep. They fasten their claws in the wool and proceed to make a meal of the sheep's flesh.

— The Finnish Turva Temperance Society at Ashtabula, Ohio, is about to erect a \$10,000 temple in which to hold its meetings and entertainments.

— Mayor Kelley, of South Omaha, Neb., has been indicted on the charge of accepting bribes from saloon men for the privilege of allowing them to keep open Sundays.

— Six boys broke through the ice while skating at Bridgeton, N. J., the other night and drowned before assistance could reach them. Three belonged to one family.

— The Delaware legislature will be called on at this session to abolish the whipping post, and another member will seek to make kidnapping punishable by death or life imprisonment.

— A Jersey City church has unanimously called to its pulpit a woman, Mrs. Charles H. Vail, who will hereafter be a spiritual shepherd of the flock of the First Universalist Church.

— In a circular announcing the date of the Confederate reunion at Memphis, General Gordon announces that 1,300 camps have joined the association and applications have been received for 100 more.

— Robert Gearhart, who is 84 years old, recently walked from his home in Brush Creek township to McConnellsburg, Pa., and back, making a round trip of 52 miles. He is the father of 28 children and has never been ill in his life.

— During a revival meeting at Kempston, Ind., a penitent confessed, as his greatest sin, that he had voted for Bryan, after accepting \$20 to cast his vote for McKinley. "Hereafter," cried the convert, "I will vote as they pay me."

— The Galveston News estimates, from the most complete and reliable data obtainable, that the property loss in Galveston from the storm of September 8th last amounts to \$17,638,275. The heaviest loss was in residence property and contents to \$6,196,500.

— An ex-Confederate soldier of Cooper County, Mo., who raised a ninety pound pumpkin on his farm this season, intends to have the mammoth vegetable made up into pies for distribution among such of his former comrades of Shelby's brigade as reside in his vicinity.

— A tie was the result of an election for mayor held in the city of Worcester, Mass., the other day. One of the candidates was a democrat, the other a republican. The republicans want to try it over, and the democrats want to adopt the republican rule of throwing out a few votes and come in anyhow.

— A telegram to the Charlotte Observer from Lowell, Gaston county, tells of the collapse of the Gaither cotton mills, a four story structure on the south fork of the Catawba river. No lives were lost as the plant was old and practically abandoned. This was one of the oldest cotton mills in North Carolina, having been erected in 1851.

— Rev. L. S. Ingram, a Protestant missionary, located at Oaxaca, Southern Mexico, went to Laredo, Texas, to be married to Miss Franc Battley, of London, who came to this country to meet her fiancé. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Rommens, of Loran, Ill. The bride travelled 5,060 miles, the groom 1,200 miles and the clergyman 1,500 miles to the place of meeting.

— Richard Thomas, who committed suicide with gas at Philadelphia last week, was a thoughtful person. He left a letter addressed to the gas company, in which he said: "Enclosed you will find \$1, which is to be used as payment for the gas required to end my life. What amount remains give to the gas inspector of this district, and he is hereby directed to spend the same for a Christmas present for himself." The instructions were carried out.

— Nearly half a million people from all parts of the world have come into the United States during the year just closed, seeking permanent homes. The details of the immigration indicate that the totals will reach 460,000 immigrants for the year. Austria-Hungary furnished over 100,000, Italy another 100,000 and Russia nearly another 100,000. Ireland sent 40,000 and the rest of the United Kingdom 10,000. Only about 4,000 or less than one per cent, came from the tropics.

— Mr. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, calls attention to the fact that there is in the vaults of the government \$480,000,000 in gold coin, the largest sum ever known to be in the treasury. The following is the explanation offered: "The immense accumulation is due to the Dingley tariff, which has increased the customs revenues to the great prosperity of the country, and to the increased production of gold, which has made the United States the creditor nation of the world."

Portman News.

Here at Portman for the last few days "the voice of many waters" is not a rhetorical figure, but a substantial fact. The heavy rains have filled the streams throughout the country, and the commingling voices, like harmonious strains pitching their tones from the sonorous keyboard of the dam produce the sublime oratorio: Seneca in a storm. Seneca, apart from its poetry, is now a majestically sweeping stream. It has not the breadth of the Mississippi, nor the length of the Missouri, but it has the tremendous meaning of a Niagara.

"Those who have crossed Niagara Falls, New York, in the 'maid of the mist,' touched upon the American side and felt the keel of the little boat churn in the violent caldron of waves, struggling with its wondrous machinery, and filling its passengers in the mist with terror, know in a larger degree the vibrations of the shore, the volcano or steam of spray, which make the fall of Portman shoals in high tide an impressive spectacle.

Seneca is the embodiment of many waters; the Keowee river, 12-mile river, Little river, 18-mile, 21, 26-mile, and Deep Creeks. The Keowee heads in the Blue Ridge, near Jocassee, in Oconee County; 12-mile river heads in Pickens County, not far from Pickens Court House; Little river in the Blue Ridge at Highlands, N. C.; 18-mile Creek heads near old Pickensville, emptying into the Seneca about three miles above Portman shoals; 23-mile Creek heads a few miles Southeast of old Pickensville; 26-mile heads by Slabtown and Pisgah Church; 23 and 26-mile Creeks run together, close to the old Earle's Bridge road, leading to Anderson. Seneca is not Seneca river till 12-mile and Keowee rivers meet and flow together, near Clemson College.

So forceful is the descent at the foot of the dam that during the last high tide a few months ago, the fall broke in two a large rock, and cast the sections, each measuring 12 or 15 feet square by 14 thick, to a distance of 30 or 40 feet down stream. Sometimes sections of the new dam are loosened by the concussion and require rebuilding.

Deep Creek bridge, leading from Portman to Anderson, was the basin for a small lake and not a river. Teams and their drivers crossed by faith and not by sight. Yet on Saturday last in a march that from its safety was evidently not a military drill, 20 wagon loads of cement from J. S. Fowler in Anderson crossed over in procession, rendering assurance to others doubly sure. A mule with its wagon and occupants waited almost an hour for the presence of a horse whose reasoning faculties would decoy the faithless mule over. The horse came, driven by a lady in her buggy, the man requested the privilege of following in her train, remarking intelligently, "a mule is such a fool, and a horse ain't."

The bridge crossing 23-mile creek, between Portman and Asbury, would be sacrificing no beauty to its utility, were it to completely drop into the creek and out of sight. It is the bete noire, as the French would say, of all travellers that way, lest—having no other pass by which to go—they find themselves much like the Egyptians in the middle of the bridge and the centre of the stream the same time. At its best in dry weather, the traveller says his prayer or counts his beads before crossing, feeling his head filled with the unwilling belief that the bottom of the bridge, like the keel of a boat dipping in the water—or almost dipping for so long—must surely be mouldy or rotten. This impression is strengthened by the bridge being sunk on one side to almost the water's level.

Saturday, 12th inst., a meeting was called at Asbury to decide upon a location for a school building, and see whether a new school house should be built or the old retained which seven or eight years ago was new, and removed in the interest of the graded school at Denver. Since the removal of this school, the people of a large vicinity have been sadly lacking in school opportunities. Three townships are ready to combine with Asbury—Rock Mills, Pendleton and Centerville; the nearest schoolhouse to all these is Zion.

The school commissioner, Mr. Sam George, says: Go ahead and build; he sees ample claim upon public school fund from so large a section, and intends they shall have it. Already, thirty or forty scholars are awaiting their inalienable right to public education. The whistle of Mr. John A. Bolt's saw mill knows no rest from morning to night. The lumber carried away from there indicates steady progress in building throughout the country.

Mr. Willie A. Bolt's child, who has been sick, is well.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Busby had the pleasure of responding to an "At Home" invitation from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Norris, of Anderson. The bride Mrs. Norris, nee Hill, is charming in her receptions, says Mrs. Busby, and the young wife's home as beautiful in interior as the lady is in personality.

Dr. Orr has given a new incentive to guests visiting Portman. The Doctor has placed a zophone in the Hotel for the public pleasure; twelve select pieces grind around from gay to solemn, and the Doctor promises fifty more new airs when he can make his choicest selections of plates.

R. R. L.